1: Longrigg G-4, 5 (ca. 1915-1940) MH1 Iraq MH1

Governor had only a general power of co-ordination and discipline. These departments, directed from Istanbul, included the administration of justice: a field in which Turkish law had by 1900 developed far beyond its Shara' origins. The composite and ill-coded civil Majalla, a mass of *ad hoc* legislation, and a body of French commercial law had been adopted. The resulting codes were not only imperfectly drafted and full of anomalies, but too often quite unsuited to 'Iraqi needs. The Courts which administered them represented a comprehensive and not ill-considered system spoiled by the delays and abuses in its practical working, by its exclusive use of a foreign language, and by the underpaying of the judges. The privileged position of foreigners, protected by their outdated and resented Capitulations, was assured by special arrangements in both civil and criminal matters.

Abundant work for the Courts was provided by the department of Land Registry, or Tapu. It had been inaugurated in 'Iraq by Midhat Pasha as a land-settlement and stabilizing measure; but in unsurveyed agricultural lands, largely in immemorial tribal possession and far from conforming to the official view that 'unalienated State lands' were at Government's free disposal, the Tapu system could do little save create new disputes, bestow rights on parties powerless to exercise them, and destroy the best elements in the shaykh–tribesman relationship. The immense practical difficulties of land settlement in 'Iraq were unrealized, and the whole essential background of cadastral survey and social control was lacking.

In the field of medicine and quarantine the standard of Turkish doctors (rarely Turkish by race) was low, their assistants and inspectors were untrained, their equipment was inadequate. The medical services, accustomed to rely on mission hospitals and dispensaries, were scanty in the towns and non-existent outside. Educational services made a slightly better showing, though standards were everywhere below those of the foreign or foreign-inspired mission schools. Free primary schools, well organized on paper, existed at most towns, and secondary also at the larger. Industrial schools had been founded at Baghdad and Baṣra, and higher theological learning was available. The military educational system was distinct. The sons of civil notables and high officials went to Istanbul to complete their Turkish education, and a few sons of the greater shaykhs to the Tribal College. The teaching profession was ill reputed and unpopular, its methods primitive.

These do not conclude the list of the 'imperial' departments. The Public Debt administration, handling selected revenues on behalf of the European creditors of the Porte: the local offices of the Régie Co-intéressée who held the monopoly for the manufacture

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744 The Health Department, criticized for an unprecedented malaria
36 | epidemic in Baghdad in 1936, seemed to call for reform and for a
631 broader activity which should include the rural and backward
466 areas as well as the towns. The period was one of many municipal
554 improvements and considerable building and town-planning. Electric power and light, widened streets, a modern water-supply, improved conservancy, municipal gardens—these were now features of all but the humblest *baladiyas*. It was, indeed, the policy of Yasin Pasha to encourage the devolution of the local services into municipal hands, and funds were provided accordingly; later Prime Ministers followed his example. The passage into law of a Labour Code in 1936 reflected pressure on Government to insist, at least ostensibly, on something of modern standards in the treatment of industrial workers; but the Code had for the moment little practical effect. A law of 1935 prohibiting non-'Iraqis from practising certain trades seemed to threaten domiciled Indians, and was suitably amended and scarcely enforced. The 1936 law abolishing, under severe penalties, the use of Turkish titles—Pasha, Bey, and Effendi—in favour of the simple Arabic 'Sayid'—Master, or Mr.—was widely ignored among the general public and by Europeans, as indeed by Ministers themselves and by others in authority.

671 The application of the National Service Law, passed in 1934,
184 devolved upon the Hashimi Ministry and could not but be imperfect. Wide tribal areas were in practice exempt; the accessible and
702 the weak were exploited. Armed resistance, as has been seen, was not infrequent, desertion was common, and the payment of a low exemption fee to escape service was habitual. The machinery of recruitment was inefficient, census lists inaccurate, and the resulting military forces habitually below their authorized strength.
701 Nevertheless, the 'Iraq Army, with its British Military Mission constantly in support, improved its training and equipment and its housing facilities, and was highly favoured by King Ghazi. Increasing from some 11,500 men in 1933 to double that number by the end of 1936, it was now organized in two divisions and, territorially, into four districts. Its armament and capacity were sufficient for internal purposes, its corps of officers good in the lower, indifferent or poor in the higher ranks. Unused on any operations in 1934—a unique event—the Army was busy with tribal suppression in the two years following, and was shortly to
707 emerge as the arbiter of 'Iraq's political destinies. The Royal 'Iraq Air Force grew from a few machines to three formed squadrons.
701 The small surviving force of 'Iraq Levies, some 1,500 strong, was now specialized to aerodrome-guard duties under R.A.F. Command, and the Assyrian monopoly therein had been broken
by the recruitment of Kurdish and Arab companies.

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

standards of nursing are not high. However, the three-year nursing course given at the Royal Hospital is comprehensive and includes all the common branches of nursing.

Unfortunately in Iraq, as in many other Moslem countries, nursing is not at present looked upon as a suitable career for Moslem girls of good family. Probably one of the best means of inducing girls to take up nursing is to demonstrate through the employment of foreign nursing sisters that nursing is regarded abroad as a highly qualified and reputable profession. More women might also be attracted to this profession if they were given suitable living quarters and accorded a position in the government service equivalent to that of elementary school teachers.

The one central nursing school in Baghdad will not supply the needs of the country. Since many young girls will not leave their homes to go to school, it will be necessary to set up local schools for nurses and also for dressers. Training for practical nurses should be started at Basra, Mosul and Karkh hospitals and eventually every province should have such a school. Candidates should have had at least six years of preliminary schooling and the course itself should last a year. It is suggested that two foreign nursing sisters, preferably English-speaking, be appointed to each province to act as nursing supervisor in the chief hospitals and as "principal" of the local nursing schools. It would also be desirable to assign to each school a sister-tutor—a graduate of the central school.

At the same time, nursing supervision needs strengthening in the Royal Hospital where at present there are only three foreign nursing sisters for 680 beds. For efficient operation the Royal Hospital needs the following foreign nursing sisters:

1. One matron
2. One assistant matron
3. One sister tutor
4. One sister for the maternity block
5. One for the children's wards
6. One for infectious diseases hospital, and
7. Two for general duties.

It is most important that every foreign nursing sister should get to know, as quickly as possible, something of the language, mode of life and habits of the people.

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875 this meets the needs of the situation fully and would strongly recommend a careful and sympathetic examination of the whole problem in the light of existing conditions. Such an examination should include also the question of providing housing accommodation for teachers, particularly women teachers, in villages.

The question is not, however, merely one of salaries but rather of raising the whole dignity and status of the profession. [554] In Iraq teachers do not, as a whole, apparently suffer from a sense of social inferiority as is the case in some other countries. This is good but not good enough. It is necessary to insure for them a position of honor and prestige and to accord conspicuous recognition to any meritorious work done by them. The government should endeavor to have the public realize the basic value of their work as nation builders.

School Construction and Equipment

346 872 Whether or not there is an immediate extension of primary education, school construction has to be tackled urgently. The number of schools is inadequate even for existing needs and they are ill-planned and overcrowded. About 40 percent of the schools are said to be housed in rented buildings, which are generally poorly constructed and lighted. Many of the government buildings and those built out of public subscriptions are only a little better. Almost all of the schools, whether government or rented, have now become too small for the number of students enrolled, and the introduction of the compulsory principle will bring a large further increase in enrollment. It will, therefore, be necessary to undertake without delay a carefully planned and large-scale program involving the construction of new school buildings and the improvement and extension of existing buildings.

Much of the new building will have to take place in rural areas. The Ministry should, therefore, arrange for a competent study of the problem of village school buildings—in which teachers, builders and the school architect will all be associated—in order to prepare two or three types of plans suited to different climatic regions. The buildings can be economical without being ugly or cramped or deprived of proper lighting and ventilation, and should reflect local traditions and utilize local materials. It would be a